## Verbum Diei:

OR,

A Word in Season.



LONDON:

Printed for Robert Clavel, at the Peacock in St. Pauls Church-yard. 1 6 8 5.

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SIR,

Hough a different apprehension of the matter so hotly debated amongst the Commons, has begot a difference of judgment betwixt you and me, yet has it not wrought such a distance of affection, but that I can readily be reconciled, and return to perform such Offices of kindness, as an old friendship does require and suggest to me.

I told you assoon as I could discern it, that your own credulity had delivered you up to weak Delusions; that such as could be warpt in their Principles, and deny their Faith to the solemn Declarations of their pious Princes, 'twas but just God should suffer them to be impos'd upon, by the Fraud and Artistice of Impo-

Aures.

I well remember you ever magnified the Priviledges which this Nation has cause to boast of above her Neighbours; but withal, you began to prophese that they were but short lived, and could not be long en-

joyed.

During the Reign of that most excellent Prince King Charles the Second, you were of opinion they might be secure to us; but whenever his Majesty should expire, you thought those Priviledges must needs give up the Ghost, and be buried in the same grave with him: We should then be robb'd of this our English Birth-right, which would be utterly lost to our Posterity, if we did not presently provide to put them into the security of a Commonwealth.

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By which Discourses (with the Practices which enfued in conformity to it) you might with a little attention have acquainted your self, that such as inform'd you of this danger, were the onely Felons who design'd

to commit the Robbery.

But when men are misperswaded by the cunning crastiness of such as lay in wait to deceive, and begin to trust to an arm of fless to relieve them against the troublesom suggestions of their own fears and jealousies, commonly they forsake all the paths of Justice and Honour, and thinks 'tis the safest way to follow the conduct of their own imaginations, that they may compass their unwarrantable ends and purposes.

In which case 'tis observable, God does often deseat their expectation, and encounter their Success with a cross event, to make them know, that the world is, and

fhall be govern'd by his Providence.

I shall ever do you this right, that you never justified the Exclusion; nor did I ever hear you heartily contradict it, if the Bill had passed, I doubt not; you would have looked upon it, as signed by the Decree of Heaven, and never have attempted to draw your Sword to reseind it. But now we see the change which your Party so much dreaded is come to pass, and what sollows the Succession they so earnestly contended to obstruct?

I cannot perswade my self, your Principles have made your head so giddy, as to think that all things turn round upon this Revolution; Are you not sensible its firm English ground you stand on? We have a Partiament summoned after the old fashion; and having the honour to be chosen a Member to serve your Country in this Convention, I hope you have no cause to think your self sent to a French Academy, I mean a new

School

School of Polity to learn your duty to an Arbitrary Government, though you have often shaken your head at the apprehension of those hands into which the Soveraign Power was to descend by an unquestionable

Right.

Yet you see by the Authority thereof, our standing Laws are full established, and these are the very reafons which we are allowed, as well as obliged, to take in the use of our English Liberties. Nor are our Properties laid waste, or made common by the Prerogative of the Monarchy; the same Confines of Meum and Tuum do ftill inform us what we may justly call our own.

For our Religion, I could never mistrust the safety of it, it being the onely Religion in Christendom that keeps up the Honour and Prerogative of Princes at the

full pitch which the Primitive Christianity set it at.

If you look either into the Confiftory of fuch as call see the themselves the most pure reformed, or into the Conclave hort view of the Church of Rome, you will find the Crowns of P. 16,60. Princes stuck with Thorns; but the Church of England has pluckt them out, and lined them with down and filken eafe, that they may fit the more gentle upon the head of Majesty.

For the Defender of the Faith to impugne or oppress this Religion, were as if he should disband his own Guards, which are fet up on purpose to defend his

own Crown and Dignity.

In short, our Lives and Fortunes, Laws and Liberties, our Property and Religion, are as much our Free-hold now, as ever they were at any time amongst our Ance-Stors; and what can Subjects defire more, when a King expresses an equal tenderness for their Priviledge and his own Prerogative?

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If you ask me how these things are secured to us, I must tell you, we have his Majesties Royal Word and Gracious Declaration for it, which are no less sacred & inviolable than a Charter, which nothing but our own guilt and unworthiness can forseit; this is seconded likewise by a folemn Oath at his late Coronation: and because a three-fold Cord is not easily broken, He has religiously appointed to meet his People in publick Parliament, to confirm their Faith in the stedsaft belief of these his Resolutions.

Now great care must be taken what affections you carry to such Meetings. Morosity and Sullenness towards your Prince will not beget Accord and Peace, but Mistrusts and Jealousies: Emulation and Wrath, Animosity and Peevishness amongst Subjects, will not make up the breach, but make it wider; such Dispositions therefore must be deposited and laid aside, at least left at the

Door, and not enter the House with you.

I think you are also obliged to be careful that you start not the old Hare, which has been kept up so long for design and exercise; I mean, those Fears and Jealousies which have been set on foot to evil ends and purposes; if you hunt these up and down the House by your Votes and Speeches, and then send them abroad in Prints and seditious Pamphlets to raise a cry of the Country, you will be deceived in the event; People will easily understand the Game you spring, and not be sool'd again into the old humour of following the chase with you, to open their Gates and Fences to let you into their Freehold and Estates, to their damage if not utter ruine.

If His Majesties Word be of any weight with you, He has prevented your very Option, and granted whatever you could reasonably either expect or wish before you had an opportunity to ask it.

Now

Now you are folemnly call'd to play your part, and all the eyes of the Christian World, which have taken notice of the feveral Scenes, which have been acted hitherto, are now open to observe how you will perform it.

Forrein Nations are no Strangers to our late transactions; and though you may be of opinion, our bonour is not concerned in the value or esteem they have for us. yet something is to be done to keep up a fair Interest, upon the account of our Commerce with them; and whatever Republicans may think, God tells us, 'tis a Renown to be advanced to a Kingdom, and 'tis a Curse to be reputed the Tail, and not the Head amongst our Neighbour-nations, yet this is the condition, so many Attempts have been made, and so much Treasure wasted to reduce us to, and that we are preserved to the honour of our famous Ancestors, we are obliged to the Grandeur of that Soveraign Majesty for it, who rules over us.

Our gratitude therefore should here come in with a Quid retribuam? some suitable Retribution is to be thought of; let us no longer abet their practice who have encouraged the troubling of our Waters to raise Game for their own fishing; and have amused us with Plots, that they may take the better advantage to destroy the Government, or cramp the Nerves of it : Nor let us, barter our glass Beads with the Jewels of the Crown, nor make the Prerogative to pay for a filly Priviledge, which in fine will do us more mischief than ad-

vantage.

Our Historian does well observe, that King Charles Heylin. the First never met with good Success in Parliaments: Were not his Favours returned with Affronts, his Grace with Scorn, and his Indulgence perverted and made a Bridge to his destruction?

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Somewould be glad these provocations were forgotten; but after Subjects have taken Arms against their Prince, Amnesty is not looked upon as their part; the Injurious can neither forget nor pardon, yet if they be sensible of their guilt, and the wrong they have done their Soveraign, they will study to be thankful for their indempnity.

But our present Prince has been so far gracious as to prevent an expiation, so that our duty is not so much to atone as to cares him, and it ought to be done with

all imaginable instances of endearments.

Our case cries alowd for fructus dignos, the worthy fruits of Repentance; and indeed its of that nature, that its scarce capable of works of Supererogation; for it surmounts them all in the demerits of it: Such Subjects therefore should shew themselves so sensible of the unworthy usage offered to their Prince, that their acknowledgements should be more than werbal, and (though not as a penitential Commutation, yet as a pacifick Sacrifice) should slow in with all possible cheerfulness, (like those Oblations devoted to the service of the Tabernacle) till there was no room left in the Exchequer to receive them.

I may tell you also, that Liberality many times is our best preservative against Oppression; for a rich Prince can seldome be a great Oppression. To oppress is sordid and unmanly, contrary to the Grain or Genius of a Generous and Princely Disposition; no Tyrant will put Chains or Burthens upon such as are forward in their duty; as the best way therefore to secure our Liberty is a free Obedience; so the best way to secure our Pro-

perties will be a full Exchequer.

We may remember the denial of Ship-money was a costly piece of churlishness to this Nation; all parsimony will

will be now unfeasonable, here will be no commerce for the Niggard, but for the brave and generous, that the world may see you come not as trading Strangers to higgle at a Mart, but as kind Relations to offer at a Wedding, for we are now in expectation of a happy Mar-

riage betwixt the Prerogative and Priviledge.

Tis true, the Money of the English Subject is not to be taken away without their own consent, but that the People give their consent, is a condescention of our Prince, and an estimable Priviledge; for it enables us to make a present of our Contributions, though it does not exempt is from our duty, and it should give life and vigour to that duty, not be made a shift and subterfage to avoid it; being intended not to gratise our Avarice, but to exercise our Generosity, and secure us against Arbitrary Impositions.

And not to consent when there is good reason for it, is to act the part of Lunaticks, and Mad-men, to whom the Charity of the Law appoints Guardians, to supply that consent for their own good, which their foolish Obsti-

nacy deprives them of.

There is something due to Casar for our praction, and Tribute is paid him upon the account of his Attendance to his Office; and something may be due from us, which cannot ordinarily be taken from us without our Consent, and that Consent you are intrusted with.

If we look to point of Equity, who should bear the Burthen but they that help to lay it on? Qui sentit commodum sentire debet & onus; They that reap any prosit by it, they ought to bear the charge of their own Benefit: And because the mealth of the Body-politick circulates like the Bloud in the Body-natural, and every Member, is first or last, more or less nourished by it; therefore all, in their Degree and Order, are obliged to assist.

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affist, and continue that Circulation; and if there be no Divine Right for it, 'tis a try'd Case under all Governments; Experience tells us Necessity will make one.

In this Convention, Religion no doubt will be much of your Discourse, as it has been in others; but I am afraid, instead of making Religion their design, there are many who have a design upon Religion; I pray think not of another Resormation, till you have removed the scandal

of the first.

They then took away much of the Revenues of the Church, and in many places, left no more to support the Minister, than a Groom or Coachman would despise; Ten pound per annum was thought a large Proportion; they could descend to Twenty nobles, Five pound, nay to Forty Shillings; this brought down the reputation of such Ministers to the like esteem.

Hereupon, the Office has been bestowed upon an antiquated Serving-man, for want of a Person better qualified to accept of it, and sometimes young Boys have been permitted to officiate, who were no more fit for a Degree in the Schools, than for holy Orders in the

Church.

If Ignorance be not the Mother of Devotion, God help those who are under such a Ministry, as can neither teach them to confute Errour, or defend the Truth; being no more able to purchase a good Book than to understand or read; for he knows not how or what to study, but to

get bread to maintain himself and Family.

Nay fometimes, two or three of these Curacies are heaped upon such an unworthy Person, to make him up a sorry maintenance; and having a Circuit of six, eight, nay ten miles distance to walk or ride, his duty is persormed so unseasonably, with so much precipitancy and disorder.

disorder, that his a question whether it conduces more to the Seandal, than the Edification of the People? Was this a likely way to promote Gods Glory, or the honour of his Church, to propagate the Gospel, to serve the in-

terest of Souls, or let Christ upon his Throne?

But how came this to pals? Some love the Revenues of the Church better than the Service of it. Some were to zealous for a Reformation, they were glad to embrace any thing that look'd like it, or came recommended to them under that Denomination. Others to abhorred both the Name and Thing, that they studied all the ways they could to deform it, and to strip the Church of her Revenues they thought the readiest way to effect it.

And this was attended with a further mischief; for such Families as were rais'd by Sacriledge, will support themselves by Sedition, unless you can secure them against the danger of a Papal Reasumption of those Estates which accrued to them upon that account.

Hence also it is, that such of the Clergie as live comfortably upon the just Revenues of the Church, and are Enemies to Sacriledge, are cry'd down as Popishy-affeted, their Dollrine slighted, and their persons had in con-

tempt.

Some indeed pay'd dear enough for such Church-revenues; for wanting the courage of Naboth to hazard their Lives rather than their Vineyards, they were content to take such Church-revenues in exchange for the Lands and Mannors of their Ancestors.

Such Gentlemen, having all the right that the Law of Parliaments can give them to what they hold of it, they will not part with their Possession without a Compensa-

tion, nor is it fit they fhould.

I think therefore, it should be the great care of such

an Affembly, to purchase in those Impropriations and lay them to the Church, and till this be done, every Reformation that is attempted, will like the reft, end in Sacriledge, and Nonconformity, to the further trouble and di-

sturbance of this Kingdom.

The charge of such a worthy Purchaser, if it were made publick, would be inconsiderable, 'twould compare with the advantages that would ensue; and a small Rock well managed, would by degrees, and in a short time, accomplish it; and were there a foundation laid for it, that would kindle hopes, encourage endustry, and invite Benefactors to the work.

Good men had rather redeem their Countries from the guilt of Schism and Sedition, than to affift indigent Projectors in raking up the spoiles of Sacriledge, to gratifie their present Avarice with a certain (though future) Ruine; and the accurfed thing should be rather facrificed to Divine Justice, then beaped up for a further ven-

geance.

Such an Enterprize as this, would deserve the Title of a Reformation; for when a worthy provision is made for the encouragement of the Ministry, this is a clear demonstration that we have a real value for Religion and Gods Service, and that we take care for the interest of Souls by the propagation of the Gospel; and why, may not the Church be allowed to enjoy fuch a Jubilee once in fifty years, after so great a cry for Reformation, and fo many pretences to advance it?

Can a Parliament attempt any thing more honoursble, than to support Christs Church, and take care that the Gates of Hell may not prevail against it, either by Herefie or Schism, by Sacriledge or Profaneness ? And if every Member would make it his study to amend one, we should have no reason to despair of a good Consti-We

tution amongst them for this work.

We find that a subtle, active, and unanimous Juncto, can form the House and set up a Party of their own complexion, and carry on what design they please, and this is chiefly accomplished by framing Committees of a temper suitable to their project. Did they not soon after the beginning of that long unhappy Parliament, (without any President) found a close Committee consisting of Eight persons, whereof no less than Seven were principal Contrivers of the ensuing Rebellion? See the short view of the late Troubles, p. 582.

If unanimity and diligence can make a Faction so prevalent in a bad Cause, why should not a Loyal Party be as successful in the management of a good one, if they exercise the same Courage, Vigour and Astivity?

It will not be amiss here, to give you an account of some of their Pradices to carry on their work; though some of them are so umwarrantable, that I cannot recommend them to your imitation; however, it may be very just, and a point of prudence in some cases, to pay off such projectors of mischief in their own coin; Nec lex est justion ulla; nor is there any Law more reasonable than to suffer them to perish by their own Artissice; and this charity there is in it, that it may possibly bring them to a sense of their guilt, and make them abhor the like practices for the suture.

To give you some instances in this kind: Many good men complain of talse Musters observable at Ele-lections. Some there are, whom the Law denies the Right of giving any Suffrage, who yet appear to raise the cry and make a shew, and enter their Names upon the Rolls to fill up the number; I am so far from commending this to your practice, that I would have such persons as use it, branded with the name of Villain, as a mark of greater ignominy than 'tis known by in this Nation.

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Others there are, whom the Law allows a Right to elect Members for that service; but some of these will multiply themselves by an equivocal Generation, and make two or three Freeholders of one single person. But I would not have you follow their example; for he that cannot be contented with a single Vote, which the Law allows him, but contrives unjustly to make two of it, deserves to forseit both.

Here we are to note, that all men are not to be admitted without exception; Forreigners, and such as the Law accounts Villains. (that is) no Freeholders, have neither priviledge to Elect or be Elected. And for the same reason, such as have sortested their Priviledge are to be weighed in the same scale; for what a man has forfeited he has lost, and what he has lost he cannot plead the use of it thereafter to his advantage.

But besides the manner and method of Elections, there may be a competition, and several persons pretend to be Elected: In this case the favour of a Committee sways very much; for many times they consider not the Gentlemans Right who is returned, but how he stands affected, which has given a nick name for a Title to that Committee; and instead of the Committee of Elections, they do call it the Committee of Affections; for when they should weigh the matter of salt in an equal Ballance, they will put their grains of allowance into which Scale they please, and make any Election valid to serve the interest of their Party.

There was a question about the Right of Election at New-Windsor; one Party alleady d, that the Right lay in the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, not exceeding the number of Thirty. The other Party pleaded, that the Right of Election lay in all the Inhabitants. The compatition was between Sir John Ernle, Mr. Powney, and Mr.

Mr. Wilehad, and Mr. Broduyes Andy Starker 190 great darling to the whitey formed God Old Caule "and being chellen one while by all the Milbertants to brille him into play, the Right of Elections was boled to be in all the Valadit among but at another Time? Mar Stackey having goruthe better interest in the May of and Burell fineto bring him into the House, the Title of the This? be in the Mayour and Burgeffer wid Journal of the Hoderof Commons porteled to multitude of Senoinmon Boshol Sit Studed Sift the integrand od Cast sine Schanken House linearished withouten pores of their committee ! Nav the Houle can supply the Want of an Election for I have been informed that when Sir Francis Withen's was correctioned, Signification was allowed and his gainst such Tumults, did notyMawkitenth imathai winder When the short we with the the work work and white the bens themselves, where we an opportunity for clubs and Cabals: to make fides and wheres, and falle a Faction, wherefore the Commons themelves were not wont to decide the difference in fuch delen! But the Lords : affa to Mr. seldentells us in with Treatle of his Therediate of Parliaments, and I know no better remedy to prevent of their Privilenges? Did they partiality. 301 bnWhat other practices have been aled to correct and warp fuch confirmation ought shot the Ber to got kan! Be fides the polling up of Gentlemens Names 118 were hot affected for their phary and would hot could will them in their defigns, what menaces have been used? -ub right Unfort high Piligit or ballen and that in lience committed to ridicule and baffle there tod When the Bill of Alth ader beautiff the Earl of Shaffond was debased. FARM ADE OF VEHE Members were posted or for not affenting thereto, to make their Seats in the tious House.

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Honfe as well unfafe as uneafie to them; and this was the meaning of their Tamults; Threats, and Menaces, whereof you may find a large account in the flore view

of our late Troubles, cap. 44. p. 583.

The wage of the Duke of Richmond was infolent beyour parallel; and Mr. Gamul ( Burgels for the City of Chefter) told him, that if he left not the Town Geedily, he should be committed to the Tower, or knocke on the head by the Souldiers; and in pursuance of such Threats, were not multitudes brought down to the doors of the House by the instination of Captain Venn then Member? Did they notery out for Juffice and down with the Bisbops? Did they not asperse divers of the Peers by name, for evil and rotten-hearted Lords? And instead of joyning with the Lords in a Declaration apainst fuch Tumults, did not Mr. Pym fay in the House, God forbid me should difbearten our Friends, who came to our assistance? Did not Captain Venn declare, that the better part would be overpowred by the worse; when their own Outrages were to great, that nothing could check the terrent of them? And when his Majesty by a legal Writ, upon the Statute for suppressing of Tumults, letled a Guard at Westminster, was it not voted a breach of their Priviledges ? Did they not threaten to bring down greater numbers to carry on the work?and did they not threaten to take the next remedy that came to band ? to that effect the Reader may fatisfie himself more fully, if he please to peruse the Book and Chapter before-mentioned.

What affronts were put upon the worthiest Members, and what insolence committed to ridicule and baffle them, is too shameful to rehearle. I hope, Sir, you do not think that I can approve such practices; no, I rather with that such Artiss were proceeded against as Sedi-

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tions and Diffurbers of the publick Peace and Govern-

I must take notice of another practice to reform the Constitution of the Honse, and that is by purging out the peccant Members; and indeed, that Body-politick has as much need of such a Remedy many times as a Bodynatural, provided the insetted do not set up for ibemselves, and prescribe the Dase for the Sounder Members.

This has been the use and custom at all times as occafion serv'd; and whether it be not as requisite now as at any time is the question; and certainly there is no ber-

ter way than to compare cases to decide it.

May 11, 1571. Mr. Long a Burgels for Westbury in Wiltshire, was expelled for giving 4 lato be made a Member of Parliament. February 1580. Mr. Arthur Hall. imprison'd, fin'd, and expell'd the House, for writing and publishing a scandalous Book. December, 1584 Dr. Parry disabled from being a Member, by being committed to the Tower for High Treason. Sir Robert Canne expelled the House, and sent to the Tower, for faying, it was no Popifo Plot but a Presbyterian one, Octob. 28. 1680. April 26, 1642. Mr. Gervase Hollies (Burges for Grymsby in Lincolnshire) expelled the House for his. free Speech against the Scots Propositions, for the altering of our Church-Government. And in May 1642. when the Lord Digby's Speech against the Bill for the Earl of Strafford's Attainder, was voted to be burnt by. the common Hangman; Mr. Taylor (Burgels for Windfor ) was expelled for speaking his mind against the fame. Also Serjeant Hyde 4, August 1642. voted to be expelled and committed to the Tower, for not publishing the Order of the House, as Recorder of Salisbury. And December 3, 1642. Sir Sidney Montague expelled :

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the House, for refusing to take the Repulsation to live and die with the Earl of Elsex. Sir Francis Withens, Ontob. 20, 1680 rives exhelled for promoting and presenting an Address of Adversance to Petition his Majely for the calling and Arring of Parliaments. And Sir Roberts Peyton expelled for legger Negotiations with the Dake of Jack 19 100, ob believe all babiling and land

Apon such grounds and motives were those Purges given by those rigid Physicians of the House of Commons; and whether there are not Diseases reigning amongst us, much more destructive and deadly in their tendency and event, pule men may soon judge? I shall instance but in two; First, the extinuation of Church-Government, Secondly, the Exclusion of the Duke of

Tork from his Succession to the Crown.

Are there not among in such as have declared themselves Enemies to the Government? I mean the Government as it stands Established. Men, I say, who at Publick Meetings, and in the face of their Countrey, have declared, that they hope to live to see the time when there will be no Church-Government lest in England, but what should be in the hands of the Justices of Peace. Now I appeal to all the Kingdoms, nay to all the Commonwealths in Christendom, to give me a President to this purpose; I mean, where any one has been admitted to sit in their Assembly or Great Council, that ever made such a Declaration, to the Prejudice and Dishonour of the Government; unless he first gave Satisfaction to it for his misdemeanor.

And have not the Excluders put themselves under the same predicament? For where the Government is Heredicary, such as are Enemies to the Succession, are certainly so far Enemies to the Government.

Sir

of English Liberties) the Law is Both the Measure and the Bond of every Subjects Dury and Allegeance; each man having a fixed Fundamental Right born with him, as to Freedom of his Person, and Property in his Estate, which he cannot be deprived of, but either by his Consent or some Crime, for which the Law has imposed such a Penalty or Forseiture. Does the Law take care for setling the Estates of all Subjects, and none at all for setling the Crown upon the Right Line and Heir in Reversion? Bracton tells us, Lex facit Regem, that the Law makes the King; that is, it declares his Right and Title; not create it, (which is Gods work) but recognize it.

Now how came the Duke to deserve such usage. if Magna Charta be pleadable on his behalf, as tis on the behalf of other Subjects? Let the Excluders shew as by what Authority they exclude him; that they had not his own consent for it, is out of question: And what Crime had he committed to make him lose his Title to the Crown? His inclination to the Church of Rome, what e'er it was, could not make him forfeit it : for all the Persons who did Grant and Ratific this Charter, were of that Communion; fo that his Exclufion, in short, is not consonant to Magna Charta, and certainly tis against the Law of God and Nature; and if it will not amount to Treason, yet doubtless it includes Perjury, because it stands Antipodes to our fworn Allegeance; therefore fuch person or persons as shall attempt to draw the House into so high a guilt, whether it be out of fraud or malice, certainly deserve to be dismembred.

What, shall we not exclude them from sitting in his Great Council, who would have excluded their Prince

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from inheriting his Throne and Kingdom? I think a Loyal House of Commons should not gratifie an ill-affeded Corporation, by admitting their Fastious Members to fit with them; they deserve to lose their Priviledge, who make no better use of it, than to the prejudice and dishonour of him that grants it to them: And how will wise men interpret it in you, who can so tamely admit such Persons? They'l say you want either Parts or Confidence to manage such altercations with your Prince; but you consent to them that do it, and take pleasure in them upon that account.

They would have cut off such a Prince of the Blond from the Royal Line; not as a withered Branch, but as one notten and pernicious. The Attempt was gallant, though they failed in the Success; they could not hinder his Succession to the Regency, yet such worth, men may give him check in the Exercise of it: We will therefore admit them of his Great Council, that they may have a fair apportunity to do it; whether such a Pradice becomes such as profess themselves to be Loyal Subjects: and whether it be a worthy Return to their bounder duty after such an execrable Rebellion, and such a borrid Regicide as insued, the world will judge?

When those men in the Gaspel sent their Committee of Safety to their Prince to tell him Nolumus bune regnare, was He pleased to send for them to cares them for their Pidelity? Was He pleased to invuite them to his Council to advise with them about the difficult Affairs of his Government? We find no such matter, the Throne of Grace was then turned into a Pribunal of Justice; and the Sentence was this, Those mine enemies that would not that I should reign over them, bring them out and slay them before my face.

Such as persevere in a fluthorn aversion to their Prince,

and die finally impenitent in their Rebellion to his Scepter, may at last meet with the truth and justice of that Parable; therefore if nothing else can do it, let self-preservation induce us to reflect upon our condition, and forthwith return heartily to our Allegiance, and that will put us presently under the protection of a gracious Clemency,

and we shall be fafe without dispute.

To return to the case of such as have been expelled the House, and the motives which were thought sufficient to provoke such high severity, when I reflect upon Sir Francis Withens, his Office, Place, and other Circumstances, I question whether he did in the least exceed his bounden duty, in Penning and Presenting that Address for twasabout the time, if I mistake not, when the Raree Show was exposed for diversion and entertainment of those who called themselves the Godly Party; and Protestant-Flails prepared and thought useful for their defign: Sir Francis Withens was then in Commission, and was to give the Charge, and his Duty was to keep the Peace, and to provide for the safety of the Kings Person, Crown, and Dignity: what was alledged to justifie their severe proceedings, seems to me to be to little purpose.

For grant it be the Subjects Right to present Pertions to his Prince, yet doubtless 'tis his Liberty to soft-bear it; and if it be his right to petition, yet doubtless 'tis not his duty to petition what Wi. Wi. shall distate to him; and if one Subject differs in his apprehension and fense of things, 'tis no crime to let his Prince know it; and when Retitions are set on soot tumultuously, and when they are insolent and troublesom, and reflect upon any Princes Wisdom and Justice, and when they are such as a subtile Sophister may make use of to evil ends, and insertion thence, that it is no less the Subjects Priviledge than the Kings Prerogative to summon Partia-

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ments, why may I not be allowed to justifie my Duty, and make an Address to declare my abhorrence of those practices it

For Sir Robert Peyton, his case indeed looks foul and black, and his expulsion out of the House was of the very same complexion; I shall give you the form of it, as well for the elegancy of the Style, as the severity of

the Sentence by which he was expelled.

Tou ( speaking to Sir R. P. ) are absolutely the basest of men, and bave committed the greatest of Offences; for which you deserve to be obliterated from the knowledge of all : being of a bale timorous Spirit, you have endeavour'd to cast the Damnable Plot upon the innocentest of his Maje-Sties Subjects, even those Friends that chose you to hi in this Honourable House: You have disgraced your Honour. your Family, and brought perpetual ignominy upon your felf that can never be netrieved. Tou have for saken God and the Country, and fo, Satan being your director, you have imagin'd, contrive d, and endeavour'd to bring Popery into this Kingdom by the vilest ways that the Devil and the Pope could affift you in; withal, you have been out of measure ungrateful, and fled from the Principles of all honest men, and have been a Devil from the beginning; and to brine your Diabolical purposes to pass, you have consulted with the Devil Gadbury, and bug'd the Witch Cellier, and have been a true Hypocrite, and have plaid a Prize with Religion for advantage. But why should I say Religion? when you never had any, but was ever a profuse, ranting Hero; baying nothing now left but the shape of a man; whereby you are become nauseous to this House, and therefore they now fpew you out.

Now the question is, what this Gentleman had done to deserve so foul a Character? it imports a guilt doubt-less of as deep a dye as the Spanish-Invasion or the Pow-

den-treason, or some Popish-Plot that does outweighthem, if we could tell when and how to make it evident. The design was to turn the Popish-Plot upon the Kings most innocent and Loyal Subjects, this was pretended by the jealous Party; but might there not be more Plots than one? No doubt there were some hot heads, who were ready enough to be Factors for the Roman Interest; they might have a longing desire, and presume wit enough to project an alteration of Religion, though for my part, I prosess I never saw solidity of Judgment sufficient to carry on such a Design beyond the ruine of the Projectors.

We need not lay such Forrein Brats at their doors, who have enough of their own breed: The Papists never set a Plot on foot since the Reformation, but the Phanatick Party could graft one of their own upon't; and if we consult the History of the Fifth of November and Eighty Eight, we shall find the Observation ready made

Charle of Religion . If

to our hands.

A Plot certainly there was to cut off the Royal Line, to destroy the King and Duke; and there was a Debate when and where it should be executed; whether against Bedford-wall, or at the Bull-seast a and at last it was concluded, that the Rye-bouse would be most convenient upon their return from Newmarket; but it pleased God a providential Fire there broke the rime and measures of those Conspirators, and kindled in some such a light of Conviction, as melted them into a due remorse, with an humble Confession of the whole Design. If such men can be called Innocent, they must be made so either by an Ignoramus-Jury, or their slight from Justice, or their deserved Sufferings; and this is the Evidence we have for the Jupersætation of that Phanatick Plot amongst us.

Now I pray resolve me this question: If Sir Robert

Canne was expell'd the Ploufe for faying there was no Popish Plot but a Presbyterian one, why should not he be expell'd who says there is no Phanatick one? which is implied in that Charge of turning the Popish Plot upon

the Presbyterians ?

For the terms of Witch and Devil, whether 'twas Meal-tub-language, I know not; but I am fure he was not mealy-mouth'd that utter'd it: for, for any thing that appears to the contrary, Sir Robert's fecret Negotiating with the Duke might be to no other intent and purpose, than to fecure his Royal Highnesses Interest from the Attempts that were made against it, and how he might recover the good opinion of the House of Commons, and regain the protection of their good Graces.

But what was their meaning to unman Sir Robert, and bedevil him as they have done in that Sentence? If he were fisch a profligate Wretch as he is there branded for, certainly he was the unfitteft person in the world to be employed in a business of Religion; if such a person be a sit Advocate for the Church of Rome, then Dugdale and Dangersheld may pass into the Catalogue of Good Re-

formers.

But upon these pretences Sir Robert Person was spew'd out of the House, as their expression is. Sir, I hope that Chicken-stanach will not now turn Officies; if it could not then retain Luke-warm Water, I hope it will not now digest Iron: My meaning is, if Sir Robert Perton was then ejected as a nauseous Extrement, I hope they will not now work them to be a wholessom and nutritive Diet, who would have put the Body-politick into more dangerous Paroxysms and Convulsions by excluding the right Heir of the Crown.

In short, when we consider the whole matter, and the motions or grounds upon which the House of Commons

have

have received so many Purgations, I shall, as a private, and not infallible person, treely tell you my opinion; that to admit such sierce Excluders to sit with you, unless they do retract that misdemeanour, and protest against it for the suture, it will argue too shameless a Partiality, and too undutiful and gross a neglect of His Majesties just Rights and Dignity, for a Convention of that Antiquity and Honour to be guilty of.

But this, you'l fay, may touch the Copy-bold of some great Patriots, who have stood in the gap as the Champions of the Peoples Rights and Liberties; but before I return my Answer unto this Exception, I must tell you, I my self was sometimes misled by inadvertency, which I think sit therefore presently to insert for your cau-

tion, that I may'nt forget it.

An Ordinance of one or of both Houses is generally stamp'd with the Character of Parliament, and wears that Title which does not belong to it; for nothing should be attributed to a Parliament, but what is done calmly and soberly by both Houses in conjunction with the King as

their Head, and established by his Authority.

A Parliament in this sence is uncontroulable, (and in this sence only) because there is no higher course or person to appeal unto for Redress; but yet such a Parliament is not infallible, it may err, and the mislakes thereof may be corrected by another that succeeds it for an after-Parliament may examine such matters of fact as past in the like Convention that did precede it; and if there be reason for it, try and censure the carriage of such as had the chief hand in the management of them; (thus was the carriage of Cromwel, Ireton, &c. review'd after their death, and Judgment past thereupon) otherwise in some cases the Government should be without a remedy; and the greatest Criminals possibly go unpunisht; which is very unpositick and absurd, therefore not to be allow'd in Bodies-politick.

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I shall add for your further caution, that the multitude of Conspirators, or the number of the Club, does not leffen. but aggravate the Crime, not remove their Guilt, though for reason of State it may accidentally promote the re-

mission of their punishment.

But among the number of your Patriots, I presume there were more mifled than Leaders; for by Patriots, I suppose you mean such as call themselves the well-affe-Aed, and the Godly-party; a fort of men zealous and fierce in their way, that would run down all before them; these the vulgar Faction think have all the power, and therefore they ulurp the name of Parliament, to justifie their audacious violence; if these be the men you would acquit, I could tell you of a Combination, and Pack of them. who. besides an Ocean of bloud spilt by their Rage and Fury, have put the Kingdom to more expence of Treasure by a groundless and obstinate Rebellion, than all the Kings of England fince the Nation became a Monarchy.

Who call'd for the contribution of our Plate, not sparing the Servants Lones of Bodkins and Thimbles? Who call'd for the fifth and twentieth part of our Estates, and monthly Taxes? Who exacted the Excise and Hearth-money & Whence came Sequestrations, Decimatiots, Compositions at Goldsmiths-hall? Who spent Church-lands, and the Kings Revenue? Who brought in the necessity of keeping up a chargeable standing Guard, to secure the Kinos Person, Crown, and Dignity? Such as remember the Revolutions of the last 40 years, must lay all these at the door of those godly Patriots; and such as will not see the truth of such a matter of fact, I shall leave them to the mercy of the Faction, and the folly of their own Delufions, and conclude your trouble and my own with this request,

> ----- Si quid novisti rectius istis Candidus imperti, si non, bis utere mecum.

> > FINIS.